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TYPHOID FEVER

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BY

JOHN ELIOT WOODBRIDGE, M. D.

A Report from the Transactions of the Fifty-Second Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Medical Society held at Cleveland, O.

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TYPHOID FEVER.

BY

JOHN ELIOT WOODBRIDGE, M. D., CLEVELAND.

The importance of my subject is sufficiently emphasized by the fact that in twelve of the principal cities of the United States (including the District of Columbia), there occurred during the decade ending with 1893 (the year in which I opened outside my local Society), the discussion on the possibility of aborting typhoid fever, thirty-four thousand, one hundred and thirty-five deaths from the disease. This is a larger number than had died during any previous like period in the histories of these cities. In some of them the number of deaths increased during nearly all of the time and is still increasing, notwithstanding the wonderful triumphs of sanitary science, and the vast sums of money that have been expended upon sanitary appliances for the prevention of the very class of diseases of which typhoid fever is the most conspicuous representative, and notwithstanding the marvelous discoveries of the bacteriologists and despite the palatial hospitals, the trained nurses, and the medical skill that have been devoted to the care of the patient and to the treatment of the disease.

According to the most trustworthy estimates typhoid fever alone costs the people of this country more than eighty, probably more than an hundred millions of dollars each year.

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*More than three-quarters of this paper and all of the clinical charts are omitted under Rule VI of the By-laws, O. S. M. S. W.

I crave your indulgence for alluding in this sordid, calculating way to the money value of sacrificed human life, but we live in a utilitarian age, and nothing so impresses the mind of many a modern legislator (to whom we must go for the enactment of sanitary laws), as the importance of arresting an annual waste of an hundred millions of dollars. I know of no way of measuring the actual cost of the disease—the suffering and agony of friends and relatives as they sit at the bedsides of victims of the disease or the grief and anguish of the heart-broken widows and orphans, who every year bend tearfully over the coffins of their dead. This is a loss to the families and to the nation which can never be paid for, and yet typhoid fever is both avoidable and preventable, and to prove that the disease is curable, I present to you the following reports of physicians who have treated typhoid fever by the method which I have advised.

The report covers every case of which I have any knowledge, in which this treatment (or any modification of it), has been claimed to have been used, although in many instances the formulæ or the directions for their application, have been so altered or modified that of the originals little was left but the name and even that was given in derision or contempt.

As extreme examples of the unwitting alteration or amendment of both formulæ and directions, the reader is referred to the report of Dr. D., who directed one grain of podophyllin and one drachm, each, of calomel and carbonate of guaiacol, to be divided into 5,516 capsules; and also to the account of another physician who, (taking his idea from the same paper), directed the same quantities of the same ingredients (which should be divided into 960 doses), to be exhibited in a single powder. Your attention is also called to the history of one of the cases of another Dr. D., who, because his patient had diarrhœa, omitted the administration of formula No. 1, which contained the remedies most plainly indicated and which would have arrested diarrhœa. Read,

too, the report of the distinguished gentleman in New York (whose great ability we all respect), but who, in this instance, acting on the theory that the podophyllin and calomel in Formulæ Nos. 1 and 2, are catharatics *only*, replaced these ingredients with Salts, despoiling the prescription of most valuable antiseptic properties.

A careful examination of these reports will show that much more than a majority of the deaths that are said to have occurred under this treatment may be accounted for by one of the following explanations—the prescriptions were not correctly written—the remedies were not properly prepared, or they were not scientifically administered—or the treatment was instituted at too late a stage of the disease.

I call your attention to the fact that in many instances in reporting the deaths, the physician signified that it was not intended that they should be included as deaths under the treatment.

This is a report of the results of the treatment of typhoid fever by a given method and it would have been quite proper to have omitted all mention of those cases or deaths in which the treatment was not used in accordance with instructions or was instituted after the patient was moribund It is not just to the method nor just to the physicians who have succeeded with it and have advocated its use, to debase or vitiate its death rate or the duration of illness with reports of failure for which it is in no way responsible. On the other hand if one known death or one failure is omitted from the report, its value would be impaired by the suspicion that others had also been left out. Therefore all are reported—those in which the treatment was instituted after the intestinal hemorrhage or perforation which caused the death had supervened—those in which the treatment was never fully instituted and even those in which the critics had blindly followed inadequate guides and loosely reported

their cases only to emphasize an adverse criticism of the method.

The purpose of the presentation of this report is to enable physicians to estimate the value of the treatment that has been used by these physicians, and to accomplish this it must be above suspicion and there must be no doubt of the accuracy of the reports—no doubt as to the correctness of the statistics and no doubt as to the justness of the conclusions, therefore the names and addresses of the observers are given in those instances in which permission to use the name had been granted. For this reason all unfavorable reports are included, in many of which it is known that the treatment was not properly applied.

REPORTS OF PHYSICIANS.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, July 17, 1893.

J. E. WOODBRIDGE, M. D. *My Dear Doctor:* "I think the time is fully ripe for the announcement of your claim. Others have, of late been making investigations along the same line but you can confidently assert priority. Certainly no less than seven or eight years ago you revealed to me the essentials of your treatment. I sincerely hope that all you claim for the remedies will be substantiated fully and that its virtue will ultimately receive general recognition."

JOHN J. THOMAS,

Ten cases. No death. Youngstown, Ohio.

"As you know I was one of the first physicians in this place to give your—or the antiseptic treatment of typhoid fever a fair trial. I have treated 112 cases in the last four years by it. When I get the treatment started within the first four days I expect to control the fever within the next ten days. If I did not treat all of my cases of typhoid fever by this method, I would feel that I had not done my duty by my patients. Being germicidal and antiseptic, it, in my

opinion, is the most rational treatment yet devised, and in my hands it has been by far the most successful."

JOHN MCCURDY,
Youngstown, Ohio.

"I am treating a good many cases of typhoid fever with success. The Sulpho-Corbolate of zinc boys are having a lonesome time." *Ibid.*

One hundred and twelve cases. Four deaths.

"I have used your treatment for typhoid fever for more than three years. During the first year I treated twenty-seven cases—all recovered—one had intestinal hemorrhage. As the treatment was new to me I did not have implicit confidence and possibly mixed too many other things with it. The highest number of visits to any one patient was twenty-two. The next year (1895), I treated seven cases, and the highest number of visits to any one patient was fourteen. During 1896 I treated twenty-three cases, with a maximum number of visits of ten. I have treated typhoid fever for more than twenty-five years and am familiar with its clinical characteristics. *Every* case I have enumerated was typhoid fever or *none* of them were, and you will see the improbability of a physician doing a general practice in Youngstown for three years without being called to a case of typhoid fever. I have treated one case this year."

WILLIAM C. STAFFORD,
Fifty-eight cases. No death. Youngstown, O., May, 1897.

"I wish to say that I have had experience with Dr. Woodbridge's treatment of typhoid fever and having followed cases with him, I know it will do all that he claims for it, if it is intelligently carried out. I have treated, and have seen Dr. Woodbridge treat the most severe cases with better results than I have ever known him to *claim*. The treatment far exceeds in value any other I have ever seen published or have heard of. I should consider

myself guilty of gross neglect of a case of typhoid fever which was under my care, did I not use the Woodbridge antiseptic treatment. I attribute my success in the cases treated by me to the close observance of his skilful manner of conducting the treatment in my own family. I have no use for question five."

JOSEPH O. YOST,
Youngstown, Ohio.

Fifteen cases. No death.

"I have treated by this method fifty cases. Average duration of treatment fifteen days. Deaths none. Treatment was begun about the third day of the disease I have had no complications in any of my cases. Convalescence has been highly satisfactory, rapid and permanent. In my opinion the remedies you advocate in the treatment of typhoid fever, judiciously used, will accomplish all you have claimed for them. In many of my cases the temperature reached normal about the 12th day of the treatment."

JOHN E. FACKLER,
Versailles, Ohio.

Fifty cases. No death.

"I treated twelve cases of typhoid fever with your three formulas. My second case this spring is now convalescing. I think well of the eliminative and antiseptic treatment and I am convinced that it is the best. About one-half of my cases last year aborted or were cut short within a very few days. I have had no delirium, no severe tympanites, no death. I think you have done the profession a good service in developing your plan of treating typhoid fever."

MATTHIAS BORTZ,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Sixteen cases. No death.

" I have not been able to abort all cases. I would like to talk matters over with you so that my work in the future may be as successful as yours. I have treated eighty-five cases. The average duration of the treatment has been

from ten to fifteen days; in a few cases of relapse it has been very much longer."

JOHN F. McGARVEY,
Eighty-five cases. No death. Lorain, Ohio.

"The case of which I wrote you was a typical one, imported from Cincinnati, from a building in which typhoid fever was prevailing. This is the only opportunity I have had of trying your treatment, but the first chance I have I intend to give it a fair trial, as I am very much impressed with what I have seen and heard of it and I believe in it. With best wishes."

JOHN H. CALDWELL,
One case. No death. Waverly, Ohio.

"My experience is limited to two cases under this treatment. The first case had been ailing a week or more and had been in bed for two or three days when I first saw her. She was about seventeen years of age. I found her with a temperature of 105, pulse 130, very restless and delirious. This was 11:00 P. M., of August 10th. I followed the general directions of the Woodbridge treatment as nearly as possible and she had a temperature of 98 on August 25th, after which I saw her no more. In the next case I began the treatment somewhat earlier, diagnosing the disease in my office. Lady about thirty years of age. Visited her at her house the next day and found the temperature 102. She was intelligent and fully appreciated her situation, having just lost her father by the same disease. I promised her a normal temperature in two weeks. The highest temperature was 103, and she was not very sick at any time. On the 14th day of treatment the thermometer registered 98 2-5. I had no troublesome tympanites or dry tongue, and in the first case the marked nervous symptoms began to subside with the fever from the beginning. I have used the remedies in some other cases of doubtful character and short duration.

I believe the treatment to be on the right line and shall continue to use it, confident that it will serve me well.

ORILLUS M. CORSON,
Four cases. No death. Middletown, Ohio.

"I have treated several cases of typhoid fever with Dr. Woodbridge's treatment, and find that it will invariably cut the fever short, if commenced early enough in the disease, the illness lasting often only a few days, the temperature soon dropping to normal and remaining there. If I were stricken with typhoid fever, or one of my family were taken down with the dread disease, I think I would feel like sending for Dr. Woodbridge from the Atlantic Coast to the Golden Gate."

JAMES A. DICKSON,
Fifteen cases. No death. Youngstown, Ohio.

"I have been using the treatment you advocate for the past three months in my work in the Harper Hospital and I am convinced that the method is all right. No cases died though I am sure they would have done so had any other treatment been carried out. I made the thirteen cases I had the subject of a paper which I read before the Detroit Academy of Medicine. I compared this plan with the work of two years ago. All were surprised at the remarkable descent of the fever line after a few days of treatment, but no one was more pleased than I at the record. It was so easy to give the medicines after the first twenty-four hours and so different from the tiresome Brand method of bathing, that I was delighted with it. I am heartily in favor of the method and feel satisfied with my first trial of it in the treatment of typhoid fever."

GEORGE DUFFIELD,
Detroit, Michigan.

"In all of the cases it proved satisfactory, shortening the disease and lowering the temperature. The cases were not selected, but are all that came under my care while I was on duty. There is no tendency to relapse, no unfavorable complications arise, and the bad effect of prolonged stimulation is done away with. I found the plan a most successful one, and heartily commend it to my fellow practitioners.

Ibid.

"As you are aware I have been for the last year a zealous advocate of your method of treating typhoid fever."

Twenty cases. No death. *Ibid.*

"My experience with your "plan" has been very extensive comparatively, since writing the paper and it only confirms my previous opinion of its merits. Out of some forty more cases I have had no fatalities. These were treated during last fall. If my feeble efforts are of any use to you they are yours truly. I feel very grateful to you for your writings and labors in this field, as they have been a great help to me."

P. A. GORDON,

Seventy cases. One death. Junction City, Ohio.

"In regard to my treatment of typhoid fever I will say, the cases which I have reported have been *truly* reported and I attribute the good results to the treatment. They have been, to all appearance, as severe as others treated on the old plan that have run from ten to fifteen days longer. Perhaps I may have had a fortunate run of cases, but I think not."

FREDERICK GROVER,

Sixteen cases. Two deaths. Fraser, Mich.

"We are having an unusual epidemic of typhoid fever in our locality. The source of contagion is of such a nature that the physicians of our town will have to contend with some hundred more cases. I am going to continue your treat-

ment in some twenty cases now under observation. I have followed very closely your directions and must say the effects have been wonderful. In no instance have I failed to relieve my patients within three weeks and often within two. In that time, understand, some of them were sitting up, others moving about and in a manner attending to their usual business. Many cases I have commenced upon when the fever had reached the 103° and 104° point. Of course they had no serious intestinal lesions; however, when I discover the matter has passed to an intestinal involvement I yet get splendid results. With anyone who uses your treatment and exactly as you direct, nothing but the most happy results will be the outcome.

CHAUNCEY I. BURT,
Lake City, Iowa.

1894.

"I note that you are to defend yourself * * * It does not seem to me that one ought to produce a defense in the line of argument; if any of the gentlemen will permit themselves to follow out your instructions and use your treatment—there would be no need of argument—they would coincide with all your views. It is just as positive that typhoid fever can be *aborted* by your method, as it is that it cannot be under any other treatment of which I have any knowledge. I have had some sixty cases during this winter and have made no mistakes in the diagnosis, as our most eminent local authorities have assisted me, from time to time, in the diagnosis. Typhoid fever in this country is now cleared up entirely, and I assure you that a personal reputation has been made by myself in handling the same, owing to thoroughly following out your antiseptic treatment.

1895.

"Since commencing your treatment, I have not lost a single case. The average duration was about two weeks, it should have been less, and was due to the poor nursing, etc. I never feel disturbed in treating typhoid

fever when following closely your instructions and using your formulas. I have tried modifications, but never with the same success. Other physicians at this point, have likewise had success in using the antiseptic treatment and now all admit of its being a specific.

1896.

"You have my experience of 1894-5. In 1896-7 to date I have treated twenty more cases with your treatment with more than former success, due, no doubt, to my better understanding the method. I have lost but one case, (a person 68 years old), in which I commenced the treatment in the third week. The symptoms were modified perceptibly in a few days, but due to age, emaciation, and subsequent hemorrhage, I was unable to cure the patient. The greater number of the physicians in this vicinity use this treatment."

19th of May, 1897.

Eighty-five cases. One death.

"I have treated twenty cases of typhoid fever by your method. In two cases there was intestinal hemorrhage. Ever since it has been my good fortune to use your valuable treatment, I have not lost a single case. I certainly think you have struck the keynote in the "abortive treatment of typhoid fever" and suffering humanity owes you a debt which it will be hard to pay. It is a great satisfaction to a physician to know that by his untiring researches he has saved the lives of so many of his fellow creatures."

JOHN A. DUNWODY,

Twenty cases. No death. Cripple Creek, Colorado.

"I have treated by the method you have advised thirty-seven cases of typhoid fever. Twenty-two of these were children under fourteen years of age and these were treated in The Orphan Asylum with which I have been connected for eighteen years. The remaining fifteen were adults. All

of these cases recovered except one—a feeble child which could not have survived any serious illness. The children recovered in one-half the time in which such cases usually recover. When the treatment was instituted in the very initial stages of the disease in the adults (as it was in about one-third of these cases) the treatment was not extended beyond nine days. One case had been under the care of another physician for about a week before coming to me. It was a typical and rather severe case but the temperature touched normal on about the seventh day of my treatment. Three of my patients were pregnant women but all made excellent recoveries without aborting. Heretofore, I have been, with one possible exception, the closest follower of the Brand method in the city."

HENRY C. BRAINARD,

Thirty-seven cases. One death. Cleveland, Ohio.

"I unfortunately have not kept a record of the patients treated by the Woodbridge method, but I do know that I have never had better success in the treatment of typhoid fever before I began using it. I have treated twelve cases, all of which recovered. I was called in consultation to see three of the cases, each of whom had been sick three weeks. I at once placed them on your treatment and improvement began in two or three days. In the other cases the average duration of the disease was not ten days. Hoping that this report may be beneficial to you in making your records."

JOSIAH J. HARRISON,

Twelve cases. No death. Loudon, Tenn.

"In most of my cases I have used the Woodbridge treatment alone, without auxiliary measures. I feed liberally, insist on cleanliness and plenty of fresh air. I have been able to keep the temperature down to 102½, 102 and 101, without arterial sedatives or any of the coal-tar prepara-

tions. I do not use the sponge bath as an adjunct. I believe with Dr. Woodbridge that every case can be cured if seen before the eighth day, unless there are very grave complications."

COLUMBUS N. UDELL,

Eighty cases. Three deaths. Blakesburg, Iowa.

"I send you twelve charts of cases treated by me, using your method, during the months of October and November, 1895, when an outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in our village.

"In September last I had one case, which I treated in my usual manner of baths and phenacetine, to reduce temperature, and salol and sulpho-carbolate of zinc as intestinal antiseptics, with the usual result of a normal temperature in the fourth week. When I began to use your method, it happened that several of the inhabitants of our town were afflicted with typhoid of no mild variety and I treated all but three of the cases. These were treated by antipyretics and expectancy, with the result of one death on the twenty-second day, one relapse after fifteen days—the second attack lasting four weeks, and the other cases terminating in recovery at the end of four weeks.

"The average duration of the cases under your treatment from the beginning till the temperature reached normal, was twelve days. I have seen in the late medical journals the unfavorable comments of some of the most eminent writers and practitioners of our country in regard to your method and will say with my distinguished teacher, William E. Quine, 'No one has a right to condemn it without proof.' Hoping that this meager account of the cases that were treated under my supervision will be of some service to you and to mankind."

WILLAM R. KELLY,

Twelve cases. No death. Watonga, Okla.

"I have treated twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever, using your prescriptions in all of them. Since I began using the antiseptic treatment, I have not lost a case. I am convinced that there is a great deal in it. I have great faith in it, for my cases have all done well."

THOMAS M. WRIGHT,
Twenty-seven cases. No death. Troy, Ohio.

"I take pleasure in reporting briefly that I have treated twenty cases by the antiseptic method, employing your formulæ in the main, and that there have been no deaths so far. The average duration of treatment has been about two weeks."

BOARDMAN REED,
Twenty cases. No death. Atlantic City, New Jersey.

"Treated by your tablets twelve cases and no deaths. Average duration about fifteen days. There were thirty or forty cases treated here last fall (an epidemic occurred) without a death in those cases that were treated by your method; although three deaths occurred under other treatment. I had two families in which there were two and three cases, respectively, one in each family being treated by the old plan, and each of these cases ran from three to four weeks, whereas the cases treated antiseptically ran a lighter and very much shorter course—about ten days. All cases getting the treatment early, showed emphatically the superiority of the abortive treatment."

LAWRENCE REYNOLDS,
Twelve cases. No death. Horton, Kansas.

"I enclose two charts of patients treated with your method or a slight modification thereof. The protracted case occurred in the practice of Dr. Mearns, and was given the drugs under my observation, and aside from relieving the delirium, which it did at once and the absence of all

complications, especially tympanites, the disease ran rather a long course. The other case is the one occurring among the civilians of the Post, in the service of Dr. Arthur, who kindly gave me permission to enclose the chart. These charts are at your disposal and need not be returned."

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
Two cases. No death. Fort Myer, Virginia.

"I am well satisfied that you have done a great thing for humanity in calling the attention of the profession to this method of treatment, and, while I cannot bring my mind to a full conviction that *every* case of typhoid can be aborted even when treatment is commenced at an early stage. I am fully convinced that *some* cases may be so abridged, and that *all* cases may be favorably modified and the natural course of the disease much shortened by carefully following your directions."

WILLIAM T. DODGE,
Fifteen cases. Four deaths. Big Rapids, Michigan.

"I have been using your treatment for over two years, and in that time I have treated forty-five cases of typhoid fever commencing at all stages of the disease—in several instances they were watching for the patients to die. Where I am called early I seldom treat a case over six or seven days, and the longest I have been compelled to treat a case was twelve days. Several of the cases were full blooded typho-pneumonia, and the worst case I had I took charge of on the 9th of April, and made my last visit to him on the 19th, when I left him in bed, but feeling well and without a trace of fever. Out of all these cases I have not had a death. I am fully satisfied with your treatment, and can cheerfully testify to the fact that you have in no way exaggerated the benefit that is to be derived by the adoption of your treatment. I have received many flattering reports from my medical exam-

iners from several different states. I am satisfied that the death losses in our Order have been lessened by the adoption of your treatment by the medical examiners and the physicians in general throughout our jurisdiction. With many good wishes for you and your treatment."

JAMES W. MORGAN,
Chief Medical Examiner, Home Forum Benefit Order,
Fifty-nine cases, no death. Moline, Illinois.

"My success with your treatment for typhoid fever has been wonderful, as you will see. I have treated fifty-nine cases without a single death. I have taken charge of all the cases as I found them, at all stages of the disease. I have treated one pregnant lady who made a good recovery and went to full term. I discharge all cases within an average period of ten days. Eight out of fifty-nine cases were complicated with pneumonia. I am fully satisfied with your treatment and believe that if seen early every case can be aborted. I am with you in any way that will cause our profession to adopt your treatment." *Ibid.*
May, 1897.

"I first used the Woodbridge treatment in the fall of '94. Treated twenty cases in the months of September and October, in the fall of 1895, and from August to October 25, 1896, I treated forty-one cases. This was the entire number of cases I had in that time. I had one death. Patient had been sick one week when I was first called, and lived about eighteen hours—*in fact she did not receive the treatment* I wished. The average duration in all cases where the medicine was administered as directed, was eleven days."

Hoping for your success.

JOHN M. MARTIN,
Seventy cases, one death. Grove City, Penna.
May, 1897.

"I am very much pleased with your treatment for typhoid fever. During the fall I treated seventeen cases of the fever—eight by the Brand method, with three deaths, and the next nine had your treatment *exactly* as you recommend it and all were out of bed inside of three weeks. Your method is rational, scientific and ideal, and should be given a fair test. The patient *must be saturated* just as you direct."

FRANK N. MEAD,
Nine cases, no death. Bristow, Iowa.

"I have been treating typhoid fever by your method for the past two years, and during that time I have had 36 undoubted cases, with one death, a young lady aged 18 years whom I was called to see in the third week and who had been previously treated by an irregular. Soon after I saw her, perforation occurred and she died in about 36 hours. The average duration in the 35 cases, was 14 days. I have had only one relapse, a young man of 24 years, who ate heartily of fish, in very early convalescence. The second attack only lasted a few days and he then made a rapid recovery. Until I adopted your mode of treatment I thought (with many others) that we had very little influence in shortening the disease, but since I have used this treatment I am confident that we have not only the means of shortening *every case* (providing we see them early), but the ravages of the disease are prevented so that our patients make a rapid recovery and never have any grave sequelae. Soon after I became convinced that no other treatment could have the same results, I advised Dr. Caughlin, of this city, as well as my brother, Dr. G. W. Stone, of Metamora, Mich., to adopt it, which they did, with excellent results. I have learned that I get best results when I give early, rapid and large doses, there being little or no danger of producing the specific effect of the mercurial if saline cathartics are given frequently enough

to keep the bowels moving freely three or four times within the 24 hours. I feel that you have the true view of this very important subject, notwithstanding the strong critical element you have to meet."

DAVID A. STONE,
Thirty-six cases. One death. Bay City, Michigan.

"Enclosed please find answers to your questions together with the charts which I have kept of a few cases. I regret now that I have neglected to keep more of them since they would furnish material for your use, but the keeping of such under your treatment becomes monotonous owing to their likeness to each other. Since following your advice (like the Irishman, who said, when you see a head, hit it,) I treat all doubtful cases as typhoid fever, but these are not included in my report. I have never had occasion to regret having applied this aphorism."

May, 1897. L. EMERSON WHEAT,
Eighteen cases. No death. Philadelphia.

"I want to tell you about twenty-five cases of typhoid fever that I have treated since July 1st, 1895. The first thirteen were treated under the old plan, that is quinine, iodine, carbolic acid, salol, veratrum, etc. Two died from perforation of the bowels. Twelve were treated with your formula No. 1, etc., and also sponging. All made a good recovery. The majority of these were serious cases. I commenced the use of your treatment with no faith in it, but the value of it showed itself so plainly that I was bound to know what was doing the work."

SEVIER D. CLARK,
Thirteen cases. No death. Nocona, Texas.

"I have treated twenty cases with your 'abortive treatment.' I am highly pleased with my experience and wish for you great success and still greater achievement in our

profession for the good of humanity. I have never managed typhoid patients so easily and with as much confidence, in an experience of over thirty years, as I do now with your treatment always at hand."

WILLIAM M. WRIGHT,
Huntington, Tennessee.

Forty cases. No death.

"After giving your treatment a most thorough trial in twenty-one cases of typhoid fever, thirteen of which I had under treatment at one time in the same locality, it behooves me to let you know how greatly it has been appreciated by both patients and by myself.

"In November, I found the country undergoing an 'epidemic of typhoid fever. Out of the twenty-one cases there have been but two where hemorrhage gave any trouble, and in no instance was it alarming; I never stopped the treatment. I have had no fatal case. What convinces me in regard to the plan is that nearly all of these cases were amongst the 'poor white trash,' the surroundings miserable, etc. The treatment is all right and the sooner the profession gets 'on to' the fact, the better for all concerned."

CLAUDE WOLCOTT,
Canadian, Texas.

"My thirtieth case of typhoid fever within ten months, was discharged to-day, cured. It was a remarkable case all through, temperature 103 F., and all symptoms well developed. On the eleventh day the temperature reached normal. Twelfth day the patient ate some ginger-snaps, and had a hemorrhage from the bowels which continued at short intervals all day. The temperature never rose any. The patient made a rapid recovery, thus showing, of course, the entire extermination of the typhoid bacilli." *Ibid.*

Thirty cases. No death.

"I have used Dr. Woodbridge's treatment with very gratifying results."

WILLIAM T. INGRAM,

Twelve cases. No death. Murphysboro, Ill.

"To my mind the piloting of the ship of life through this dread disease, with no surer guide than anxious expectancy and with that uncertainty of knowledge as to exact conditions within the alimentary tract, seems hazardous indeed. It is clinical experience rather than theory that talks, now-a-days."

EARL BIGHAM,

No death. Grand Rapids, Michigan.

"During September and October, our little village passed through one of the worst epidemics of typhoid fever in its history. All of my patients improved under this treatment. Their charts show a steplike decline to normal temperature, which in most of them is reached in two weeks or less.

"I believe that the mortality from typhoid fever would be greatly lessened if physicians would use the Woodbridge treatment. I had excellent opportunities during this epidemic to test its efficacy, and, until something better is found, shall continue to use it in typhoid fever."

JOHN J. ORTON,

Eight cases. No death. Randolph, Ohio.

"Since 1853, I have practiced medicine, and in the many cases of typhoid fever I have attended I never felt safe till the patient was well again, but since using the Woodbridge treatment the patients get well without a bad symptom, and the disease has lost its terrors. I write, however, more particularly to suggest the use of the same treatment for dysentery, as my success with it in this disease has been phenomenal."

J. RALSTON WELLS,

Twelve cases. No death. Philadelphia, Penna.

"I have had no deaths under your treatment. I was not able to abort two cases, as I first saw them too late. Both had hemorrhage, but got well."

GEORGE A. RAMSAUR,
Seventeen cases. No death. China Grove, N. C.

"I have treated seven cases of typhoid fever by your method. The average duration of the disease was 14 days. The average duration of the treatment was nine days. I have had no deaths and on an average have instituted treatment on the fifth day."

DAVID F. MANNING,
Seven cases. No death. Marshall, Missouri.

"I enclose the clinical charts of three cases of typhoid fever which I treated by the Woodbridge method last fall. They all recovered. I intend to try this treatment again, as I believe you are on the right line and I think it is the best method we have at the present time for typhoid fever."

S. S. C. PHIPPEN,
Nine cases. No death. Owasso, Mich.

"To dismiss the subject with the statement that 'the chief merit of the 'Woodbridge treatment is its harmlessness,' as has been done by one of our most distinguished clinicians, who had never given the treatment a trial, seems to me tantamount to prohibiting one from attempting to improve upon present methods of practice. Permit me to direct attention to the rapidly growing statistics upon which the claims of Woodbridge are based. The present writer now reports twenty-one consecutive recoveries which occurred in his private practice during the last two years. Although no death occurred, the results (especially in the direction of aborting the disease), albeit, not discouraging to one who had not expected much, were much less brilliant than those reported by our friend from Ohio. Nevertheless there is

enough merit in the conception of intestinal antisepsis and drainage, to warrant one in giving it fair play. No one has a right to condemn it without proof."

WILLIAM E. QUINNE,
Twenty-one cases. No death. Chicago, Illinois.

"I am favorably impressed with your method and I will certainly make use of it again if I have a case."

MATTHEW F. RYAN,
One case. No death. Rumford Falls, Maine.

"I treated eight cases of typhoid fever with your treatment during the months of October and November, and I am pleased to say, with success. They were typical, well-developed typhoid cases, of which there could be no doubt. Four were not so well developed and there might be some doubt about them (but not to my mind), as they were all convalescing inside of ten days. They received no other medicine but the Woodbridge treatment. From my experience I firmly believe that these cases were shortened from two to three weeks."

J. R. ROGERS,
Twenty cases. No death. Louisville, Ohio.

"I have used in all my cases of typhoid fever your treatment. Dr. Stealy, my partner, has treated since we began your treatment, twenty-nine cases without a death. I have not lost any of my cases. One of them had severe hemorrhage and one of Dr. Stealy's as well, yet they recovered. I shall use your treatment until I see something that I think is more rational. Hoping in the interest of humanity that your treatment will prove all that you desire for it."

WILLIAM S. CALDWELL,
Ten cases. No death. Freeport, Illinois.

"I have had eighteen cases during this summer and fall. In none of these cases was there intestinal hemorrhage except the first, which I reported, and none died. The most of these cases were not wanting in virulency. I have charts of them and the number of days under treatment runs from fifteen to twenty-four. I find that many of my patients had the disease a week or more before coming under my care. I believe your antiseptic treatment is the rational treatment for typhoid fever. Under its use the course of the disease is greatly modified; tympanites is prevented; the tongue remains moist throughout; delirium is rare and the intestinal tract is placed in the best possible condition for the healing of the wounds. I am certainly thankful that I discovered your articles in the JOURNAL."

HARRY G. CHRITZMAN,
Eighteen cases. No death. Welsh Run, Penn.

"In both cases in which I used the Woodbridge treatment it acted like a charm and I shall certainly try it in every case of typhoid fever. My neighbor, Dr. A. C. Blincoe, has tried it in three or four cases, and is pleased with its results."

HUGH D. RODMAN,
Two cases. No death. Bardstown, Kentucky.

"Having used the Woodbridge treatment in a modified manner, for the last six months, I would say that I am pleased, nay, delighted, and I desire to know more of a treatment which is destined to revolutionize the modern treatment of typhoid fever."

JAMES COTTER,
Hickman, Nebraska.

"I could report other cases, but deem it not necessary. It has proven a valuable intestinal antiseptic, and in my practice has given entire satisfaction."

JAMES H. HALE,
Osceola, Ark.

"To the discussion of your paper at Hot Springs, a patient of mine owes today her escape from a lingering attack of typhoid fever. I had just lost one case and when another presented itself—I remembered what I had heard and at once proceeded to put her on your treatment. Temperature 103, that peculiar typhoid pulse, dry tongue, headache, gurgling in the right iliac fossa, nose-bleed, some delirium. In fact the diagnosis of typhoid fever was perfectly justifiable. On the eighth day I discharged my patient. I felt like thanking you, and in your efforts to benefit mankind, a kind word of encouragement will be pleasant at least."

ARTHUR U. WILLIAMS,
Hot Springs, Ark.

"I have today discharged another patient whom I have had under your treatment, with very happy results. I firmly believe he would have died under the old treatment. I am glad to add my testimony, even in these few cases as it may serve to cheer you up a little, when you meet with so much opposition."

Ten cases. No death. *Ibid.*

"I would say to the physician who has not given the Woodbridge method a full and fair trial, that he should do so at once. I personally believe that Woodbridge's name will go down into medical history beside the name of McDowell, Sims, Morton and the host of others who dared to become originators and reformers."

HENRY E. W. BARNES,
Three cases. No death. Creston, Iowa.

"I have used the treatment recommended by you, and the medicines prepared by Parke, Davis & Company, as advised by you, in five cases of typhoid fever, with much better results than I have ever before obtained by the orthodox

treatment and I will state that they have all run the usual course as stated by you. I am very much pleased with the results."

FREDERICK J. BRICKER,
Five cases. No death. Aurora, Nebraska.

"I have treated twenty cases with splendid success. Average duration of treatment is eight to ten days."

FRANK C. MYERS,
Thirty-five cases. No death. Kalamazoo, Mich.

"I have recently used your treatment for typhoid fever in several cases, and I am simply charmed with it. Even the limited experience I have had inclines me to believe that it will prove a blessing to mankind. With warmest congratulations."

THOMAS M. LEWIS,
Fourteen cases. No death. White Post, Va.

"Your pamphlet reads like a romance."

JAMES P. LYTLE,
Princeton, Ill.

"The palm, however, so far as records go, lies between Brand of Germany, who with his disciples treated 1,223 cases by his method, with twelve deaths, or one per cent., and Dr. John E. Woodbridge, now of Cleveland, and his followers, who record 1,200 cases with nine deaths, or three-fourths of one per cent. Brand himself treated 342 cases with one death. Dr. Woodbridge treated 400 cases without a death. Brand's treatment is without drugs, and is difficult to carry out in private practice, while in uncomplicated cases Dr. Woodbridge uses drugs without auxiliary measures. His treatment can be used under all conditions or circumstances. One of these men labored earnestly and unremittingly for over thirty years before he saw his treatment generally adopted in his own country and in but few

places outside of it. The other has for thirteen years used every honorable means to place before us his treatment so successful in his own hands, with this result: That in his report in the journal of the A. M. A. only one hundred and seventeen *physicians in this broad land were using it. Ibid.*

"I will be pleased to give your treatment a trial in the wards of the Aultman Hospital and report the results and give you credit for the same. Hoping that you have 'found it.'"

EDGAR J. MARCH,
Canton, Ohio.

"Enclosed find two charts. The first was to my mind a typical case. No. 2 was a trained nurse, who had just come from caring for a family, all of whom had typical and severe attacks. She came to Canton and asked me to give her the Woodbridge treatment, as she had nursed my first case and was pleased with the results obtained in it. I feel that you are in the right track."

Four cases. No death. *Ibid.*
Aultman Hospital, 39 cases.

"That you have struck the correct treatment, I am further convinced, not only by your own brilliant success, but by the very remarkable run of the course of the disease in four cases which I treated in September, following your directions as nearly as possible. No one with intelligence, it would seem to me, would question the excellence of the treatment, after having tried it, especially with such testimonials as you have presented from those who cannot possibly be interested in *your* success. In all earnestness and without intending gross flattery, I here predict, that in the near future the name of John Eliot Woodbridge will be classed with that of Jenner and Pasteur, Sims, McDowell, and Battie of Rome, Ga., as benefactors of mankind, and it behooves every young physician of America

to step forward and 'render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's,' *i. e.*, to render due homage and give credit unto the man who has demonstrated his ability to solve the greatest problem of therapeutics,—that of the treatment of typhoid fever successfully. You, I fear, will have to appeal to the younger physicians of America to thoroughly test your treatment. I was *interne* in the Memphis City Hospital nearly two years, and had a large opportunity of treating typhoid fever with * * * but although it seemingly modified the disease I have no recollection of one case being cut short. I have been in private practice for five years and can't say that I have had any better results than in hospital practice. In these cases, after two or three days of treatment, the fever could be and was controlled by the antiseptics administered. I feel, with further experience, that I can have as good results as you have had. These few cases which I present (few in number, but brilliant in results), convince me that you have struck the keynote. I must return thanks for the great benefit I have seen result from its use. I remain, yours sincerely,"

WILLIAM BAYARD SHIELDS,
Saint Francis, Arkansas.

"I have notes of twenty-eight cases treated. One case had such a high temperature and recovered so quickly, that if he had not been covered with rose-spots I should have decided that I had made a mistake in diagnosis. The case that died was neglected—did not have proper nursing.

Thirty-four cases. Two deaths. *Ibid.*

"I have been using it of late in four cases and am getting splendid results."

HOWARD M. FENTON,
Four cases. No death. Welshfield, Ohio.

"Enclosed find chart of temperature in our case of typhoid. I discharged her yesterday, going around the house

as if she had not been sick—she was a little pale. She had had whooping cough; she did not get low at all but would pick a banjo and sing a little song, in fact she was just comfortably sick all through and had no delirium or tympanites after the first week. I will try the method again."

GEO. O. FRASIER,
Thirteen cases. One death. Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have one case of typhoid of about eight days duration and one just beginning (probably), and shall try the treatment."

SPENCER M. FREE,
Du Bois, Penna.

"I am treating four cases at present. I want to give the treatment a fair and a thorough trial. I have followed the directions you have given and shall hope to see good results. We have had a good deal of typhoid, much of it is severe."

Ibid.

"I have used your plan of treatment in a few cases and I am much pleased with it. It is the best treatment that I have employed. I shall prepare a paper for presentation to our West Branch Medical Society. I feel sure that the more men who can be induced to use the treatment the less will be the mortality in typhoid fever."

Ten cases. One death. *Ibid.*

"I must confess that I had not enough confidence in the antiseptic treatment to give it a test sooner, but I am convinced now that had I instituted it in the beginning of my first case, I could have shortened it ten days. I am aware that these few cases can be of no real benefit to you in making up your report, but they are sufficient to convince me that the treatment is of inestimable value to humanity."

S. P. SNYDER,
Three cases. One death. New Bedford, Ohio.

"I have treated fifteen cases with an average duration of twelve days after beginning treatment. I have lost two cases, both by perforation, one the second day after seeing him first, although it was the tenth day of sickness, the other a fat German, weighing 300 pounds—a brewer. I no longer dread typhoid fever, but find that I can rely on bringing the temperature to normal in 12 days if I can get from three to five stools a day—can give plenty of medicine and can make my patient take nothing but egg, malted milk, and meat soups for nourishment. All physicians of this place are using your treatment—they speak well of it. At Ashland, Wisconsin, and at Alexandria, Indiana, I have personal knowledge that it is used with success. Feeling very grateful to you for your persistance in bringing this repeatedly before the profession, even when persecuted by unbelievers."

FRANK A. SOUTHWICK,

Fifteen cases. Two deaths. Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

"In my use of your treatment of typhoid fever I will say I have had in my own practice 30 cases and I have instituted it in many other cases where I was called in consultation. I am greatly impressed with the treatment and use nothing else. It has given me better results than any other. I carry out the plan to the letter."

JEREMIAH H. STEALY,

Thirty-eight cases. One death. Freeport, Illinois.

"I have used your treatment in a much larger number of cases than the fifteen reported, but not exclusively. I have derived much comfort and profitable instruction from your book, for which I am truly grateful. The principle of your treatment is right in my opinion and time will prove it. May you live to enjoy your honor is my wish."

WILLIAM S. ALLEE,

Fifteen cases. One death. May 1897, Olean, Missouri.

"The Woodbridge treatment has long since passed the experimental stage and is being used sucessfully by hundreds of physicians in the United States and, no doubt, by as many others in foreign countries. The time is coming, very soon, when the physician losing a case of uncomplicated typhoid fever will have his knowledge and skill questioned, and justly so; hence it behooves every practitioner to use the *best* treatment. The Woodbridge treatment appeals to the thoughtful as rational and scientific, because it not only destroys, but removes the cause of the disease; it combines the antiseptic and eliminative methods. It is also more or less systemic in its effect, as some of the ingredients of the prescriptions are eliminated by other organs, as well as by the intestinal canal. The alimentary canal is quite accessible for purposes of treatment; it may be almost completely sterilized by the proper use of antiseptic medicines, combined with proper elimination. This treatment acts first, by gradually producing an intestinal antiseptic effect; second, by carrying away the toxic and infecting material—its eliminative effect; and lastly, by its permanent septic and local effect, keeping the intestinal canal in a constant and continuous aseptic condition, until every vestige of the disease producing germs is thoroughly eliminated. Reinfection is prevented by the active condition of the bowels; the temperature is lowered; the appetite restored, and the improvement continues until often the patient is led to remark that he no longer feels sick. If the disease has passed to the stage of ulceration, the treatment is just as rational, though the abortive effect is not so prompt. I first used this method in August, 1894, since which time I have treated a number of cases. With this treatment it is rarely necessary to give medicines to reduce the temperature, as it usually commences to decline as soon as the remedies have taken effect, and free catharsis results. When the treatment is commenced early, the patient need not go to bed, nor be restricted in diet nor in

social enjoyment, and sometimes he need not neglect his business. When we consider that an unjust condemnation of this treatment may make us responsible for the death of many people, let us weigh our opinions carefully before expressing them to others whom they might mislead. My results have been all that I could wish for, and I am, by this evidence, forced to the conclusion that 'death is a wholly unnecessary consequence of typhoid fever' and that every case in which proper treatment is instituted sufficiently early in the course of the disease, can be aborted."

"I have treated ten cases; average duration of disease, ten days and have had no deaths. (Passive treatment lasted two days.)"

WALTER N. SHERMAN,

Fifteen cases. No death. Merced, California.

"I have given your great discovery a good trial in 28 cases of well defined typhoid fever. All made quick recoveries in an average of eighteen days. Have used it in six cases of dysentery and four cases of enteritis. I take No. 2 tablets myself for flatulent dyspepsia and find them the best remedies I have ever used. I did not keep clinical charts. The cases were all well marked--diarrhœa, rose-colored spots, and the nervous symptoms were pronounced. In most of the cases the fever was well on to the second week before treatment was commenced."

"Typhoid fever 28 cases, dysentery 6 cases, enteritis 4 cases, dyspepsia 1 case."

Second report, one hundred cases.

ASA F. PATTEE,

No death. Boston, Mass.

"Both my partner, Dr. Southard, and myself are very favorably impressed with the treatment. A few cases were

treated of which we have no charts,—the others we enclose. We have had no deaths with this treatment."

JOHN E. WOOD,
Eight cases. No death. Marysville, Ohio.

"There is an epidemic of typhoid fever in this locality, and I am very desirous of giving your treatment a trial and will consider it a favor if you will give me some assistance." THOMAS W. WILLIAMS,
Casey, Illinois.

"I have treated sixty cases by your method and not a single death. Average duration fifteen days."
Sixty cases. No death. *Ibid.*

"I regret that I have not complete histories of the eighteen cases of typhoid fever which I treated last fall by the 'Woodbridge method,' but I assure you I have strong mental convictions as regards the great benefit the patients derive from your method of treatment."

JOSEPH B. WALKER,
Eighteen cases. No death. Effingham, Illinois.

"I write to congratulate you upon the success of your persistent efforts to call the attention of the profession (to anything new) to your treatment of typhoid fever.

I have been calling the attention of the physicians about here to it, and you have now many disciples in the western part of Iowa. At Glidden, just east of us, many cases have been treated successfully on the plan suggested by you. At Lake City, I have called the attention of the profession to the plan and at the present time many cases are being treated accordingly. I have held for a long time that death from typhoid fever ought to be as rare as death from infection of a wound in the hands of a skilled surgeon. I cannot help expressing my appreciation of your efforts."

ARTHUR L. WRIGHT,
Carroll, Iowa.

"I have treated forty case of typhoid fever since I wrote to you. There was a marked shortening of the course of the disease, and I think if the case is seen early the disease can be aborted. Have had one death. The treatment in this case was instituted in the third week. The case was a man of sixty-seven years, and in poor general health. He recovered from the fever but died about two months afterwards from general debility, having no appetite for food of any kind. I use your treatment exclusively."

R. F. ROBINSON,

Forty cases. One death. Hallsville, O.

"I wish to write you in praise of your abortive treatment of typhoid fever. For four months this city and its vicinity has been visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever. I have used your remedies in two hundred and three (203) cases to date, with two deaths. One of these refused to take Formula No. 3 for ten days before death. The other fatal case —a Finlander girl, in a moment of delirium, escaped into a rainstorm and pneumonia supervened. Of the 203 cases, 149 were aborted—i. e. went about their usual duties in ten days from taking to bed. Only twelve of these cases had febrile symptoms after the twelfth day. Your method is of great value to the entire world and I don't propose to leave future generations alone to admit it, but gladly do so now."

NEWTON M. WADE,
Lead, South Dakota.

Two hundred and thirty-seven cases. Two deaths.

"I have used your remedies in one case with good results."

A. E. WALKER,

One case. No death. Argonia, Kansas.

"I have treated five typical cases of typhoid fever and also five others, with influenza complication which by your method. My observations and deductions favor your principle of treatment." ALEXANDER M. VAIL,
Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Five cases typhoid fever, five cases typhoid fever with influenza: ten cases. No death.

"I have treated thirty cases of typhoid fever—the average has been about nine days of treatment. In other instances when I had any doubt as to the diagnosis, I always gave the patient the benefit of it and placed them upon the Woodbridge treatment without modification. Doctor, your treatment *will abort* typhoid fever and it is the *proper* treatment at any stage of the disease."

CHARLES M. VERTRIES,

Thirty cases. No death. Murrayville, Illinois.

"I have been using your treatment of typhoid fever for four months, during which time I have had an unexpeeted degree of success with it, having lost but one out of thirteen cases. The one I lost was in its 23d or 24th day of fever when I was called in and it then was too late to save it by any treatment—the patient dying two days after I saw him."

R. C. Van Dorn.

Thirteen cases. One death. Cumpos, Sonora, Mexico.

"I have treated by your method forty cases of typhoid fever without a single death, some of them being of the severest type. Average duration of illness about two weeks. In the future I shall continue to use your treatment as long as I have the same results as I have had in the past."

DEWITT C. WILSON,

Forty cases. No death. Ironton, Ohio.

"I have treated six cases of genuine typhoid fever. The average duration was eighteen days. I have had one death from (hemorrhage of the bowels), in which I did not use your treatment until the ninth or tenth day of disease."

GEO. W. WESTLAKE,

Twelve cases. One death. Red Bluff, Cal.

"I send you by this mail, charts of cases that were *unmistakably typhoid fever*. Some of them were the last cases where there had been from four to six patients in a family. We are well pleased with the results we have had and can positively say that it is due to the treatment. Hoping that the profession may throw off their prejudice and give you due honor and respect."

THOMAS F. REED,
Massillon, Ohio.

Thirty cases. No death.

"I send you the chart of Irene W., whom you so kindly went with me to see and put on the Woodbridge treatment. You will remember that this patient was a little girl of twelve years with unmistakable symptoms of typhoid fever. When you first saw her she had been sick eight days and her temperature was 103.2. By your instruction I put her on the regular treatment which you originated and I must admit that I was greatly pleased with the results obtained. While, as you suggested, it was too late to *abort* the disease, she never had a bad symptom after commencing your treatment. The headache, tympanites, restlessness, insomnia, etc., left her within two days. While the fever did not leave her entirely for two weeks from the time of the commencement of the treatment, she had only a feeling of well being, her appetite was good, she slept normally and expressed a desire to get up, as she felt almost as well as ever. It is needless for me to say that I am very much pleased with your treatment and shall certainly continue to use it. Permit me to express my thanks to you for the kindly interest you took in this case."

WILLIAM H. HERRICK,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Three cases. No death.

"I have treated a number of cases this summer by your method of treatment with remarkable success. I presented these cases and the method of treatment before our Jeffer-

son County Medical Society at our last meeting and introduced it previously, orally in the Society, and also to individual physicians. Dr. S. M. Free of Du Bois, Pa., is very enthusiastic recently, also Dr. J. J. Brewer of Clarington, Pa., who treated a number of cases at my suggestion."

ABRAHAM F. BALMER,

Eight cases. No death. Brookfield, Penna.

"Suffice to say "The Abortive Treatment of Typhoid Fever" is a *matter of fact*, I am convinced, *having tested* it in my practice, *thoroughly*, and *too much cannot be said in its praise*. In typhoid fever, the treatment of Dr. Woodbridge *is without parallel*."

JULIAN E. SAWYER,

No death. Mobile, Alabama.

"I have tried your treatment for typhoid fever but have sometimes used some other remedies in connection with it, I have been able to abort some cases that I have diagnosed as typhoid fever. I have never had a hemorrhage from the bowels since I began using the medicine—have had one death, but it was during the third relapse and the party's own fault, in short I believe the treatment is all right. I shall continue using the remedies."

R. E. SERVIER,

Twenty-five cases. Three deaths. Liberty, Missouri.

"I am much interested in the treatment, having used it in seventeen cases, all with excellent results, not having lost a single case and not having a serious symptom after I get them well under the treatment. My cases run a course of from ten to fifteen days. They are usually aborted, leaving the patient free from shock and long tedious convalescence, which always followed under the old treatment. Hoping every physician will give the Woodbridge treatment a trial." JOHN H. SPENCER,

Seventeen cases. No death. Murrayville, Illinois.

"Your letter found me with a case of typhoid fever in my own son, a boy of ten, who had but recently recovered from a two months attack of chorea, and who had not regained his flesh and strength and so was in bad shape to begin with. I enclose a chart, showing the temperature range, which is almost a typical one. Looking back over the case now I think I made the mistake of not pushing the calomel and podophyllin sufficiently. During the second week his condition was ugly and discouraging, but after beginning the tablets there was rapid improvement in his general condition, as well as lowering of the temperature. He is now convalescing rapidly and I feel that I owe his life to the treatment which you have introduced. Doctor, I believe the world will, in time, accord to you the honor of making us masters of typhoid fever, and I feel I owe you personally, a debt of gratitude for having been able to save my own child's life."

CHARLES C. STOCKARD,,

Eighteen cases. No death. Atlanta, Georgia.

"I have treated eighteen cases of typhoid fever by the Woodbridge method. The average duration of fifteen cases was thirteen days. There were two deaths. My first case was a man brought from Chicago, who had been sick two weeks. He came to my office with a temperature of 104½, had lung complication and hemorrhage of the bowels. He was sick twelve weeks (recovered.) Four others of this family came down with the fever. The Woodbridge method aborted the disease and in eleven days they were convalescent. My sixth case was a man who had been very sick two weeks and who died in four days after the treatment was commenced—had perforation of the bowels and died in collapse. The other fatal case was a girl of eighteen years who had been sick two weeks before I was called. She would have recovered if she had had care.

I am very much pleased. I think the *Woodbridge treatment is the treatment.* Give me a case in the first week and I will show the worst skeptic that the Woodbridge treatment will abort typhoid fever." JOHN I. SMITH,

Eighteen cases. Two deaths. Shannon, Illinois.

"In treating these cases I did not average a visit a day. Your treatment has given me the best results and in the shortest length of time, of any I have yet pursued."

ROLAND J. STIVERS,

Six cases. No death. Lena. Illinois.

"I treated in all seventeen cases last fall and one in January this year, with no deaths. Average treatment was about fifteen days. In one case,(a brother, who lived in a distant town), I was called about the 12th day of the disease. Found him with a rapid pulse, delirious, high temperature. Put him on the Woodbridge treatment; after the fifth day the indications were more hopeful. From this time the patient gradually improved and finally recovered. This was a serious case from the beginning as the patient was sixty years of age. I am well pleased with the treatment as some of these cases were very severe."

CLAIBORNE C. STIVERS,

Thirty-six cases. One death. Horton, Kansas.

"I am much interested in your work. We have a great amount of typhoid fever in our locality. Last autumn and winter I personally treated 40 cases with your remedies and with astonishing results. It is the 'up to date' treatment."

FREDERICK A. SWARTWOOD,

Forty cases. No death. Waseca, Minnesota.

"Having many difficulties to surmount in applying your treatment during this past summer, I am not yet satisfied and cannot fully or conscientiously agree with you that this

treatment will *abort* typhoid fever, but I would like to add that in the cases where I have used it, that it has certainly *done better work* than anything we have ever used."

BENJAMIN MOSBY SMITH,

Thirty-seven cases. No death. Davis, W. Virginia.

"I have treated sixteen cases of typhoid fever—at least six of which were diagnosed as typhoid by other physicians and all were so reported to the Board of Health, every one of which made rapid recoveries in from ten days to three weeks. So far I have lost no case and the treatment has materially lessened the duration of the disease."

W. BLAIR STEWART,

Sixteen cases. No death. Atlantic City, N. J.

"I have had ten cases, all of which have been aborted in from eight to fourteen days. I have the temperature charts and histories of three cases. I fully endorse your treatment and under its judicious use I do not expect to lose any patients. The treatment has not been generally used in this section, but I do not think there has been a single death or serious complication in any case where it has been used. I regard it as a *great boon* to our fellowmen and believe the time is not far distant when it will be universally used, perhaps with some modifications."

JOSEPH A. CROOK,

Thirty-two cases. Two deaths. Jackson, Tenn.

"Allow me to thank you very sincerely for the great benefit you have bestowed upon me and my patients in giving me the specific treatment for typhoid fever. I happen to have a case now on hand in which I have begun the treatment." *Ibid.*

Eight cases. No death.

"There were no grave sequelæ in the cases which recovered—all of them soon enjoying splendid health."

PETER STUWART,

Seven cases. One death. Hadley, Michigan.

"I gladly furnish these statistics and have every confidence in the method."

GEORGE E. ALLEN,

Thirty-seven cases. One death. Youngstown, Ohio.

"Though in these cases I did not obtain as good results as you have done, still (excepting the first case), the fever did not last half as long, on an average, as under former treatment. Last fall I furnished Drs. A. B. Lathrop of Swanton, and Parker of Delta, with sufficient of your tablets and capsules to treat one patient each. They reported that the fever was controlled in about fourteen days."

W. A. SCOTT,

Seven cases. One death. Swanton, Ohio.

"I have treated six cases by your method of treatment without a death. The fever aborted in from ten to twelve days. The cases were all treated early except one."

CHARLES T. BENNER,

Tiffin, Ohio.

Twenty-three cases. Two deaths. Eleven days.

"I have been using the abortive treatment of typhoid fever advised by you and with what I consider good results. I have treated eighteen cases since I commenced using it, with one fatal case, and that was not wholly in my control. Shall still continue to use this method when typhoid presents itself."

DAVID C. HARMISON,

Eighteen cases. One death. Bath, Illinois.

"I followed closely your articles in the Journal of The American Medical Association and, during the last summer, I have tried your treatment of typhoid fever. I also had some of my friends use it. I have a record of over sixty-five cases treated during the fall months, without a single loss. I desire to thank you for what you have done for the profession."

JOHN W. FELTY,
Abeline, Kansas.

Sixty-five cases. No death.

"I have been using this method for more than three years, during which time I have treated ten cases of unmistakable typhoid—in my own practice without a death. I saw two cases in consultation, after the third week of the disease, both of which died, but in no case where I saw the patient before the second week have I had a death and in all the disease was aborted before the fifteenth day."

ELIJAH J. MORGAN,
Decatur, Illinois.

Case No. 1—"Severe form of typhoid, first seen by me about the tenth or twelfth day. Put him immediately on No. 1, and he was progressing finely, when on the 16th day, acute lobar pneumonia developed and the patient died in thirty-six hours. This patient had poor care—was in an old tumbledown log house and his surroundings were unfavorable. Case No. 4—Female, age 23 years, was first seen by me about the tenth day. She came from Duluth where typhoid was epidemic. She had three intestinal hemorrhages and was quite sick. I enclose a copy of her chart. Her temperature touched normal in seven days and remained so. I believe that your method offers more in treating typhoid fever than any other and I have been well satisfied with it, in my limited experience, and shall continue to use it as occasion offers."

WILLIAM S. SMITH,
St. Clair, Minn.

Fourteen cases. Two deaths.

"I am fully satisfied that your treatment is *the* treatment for typhoid fever and I am confident that the world will ever remember you as its benefactor."

J. G. STEINER,
Knoxdale, Penna.

"I have succeeded with your former method so remarkably that I am loath to change. If you have found that this modified method gives better results I will gratefully adopt it." *Ibid.*

"I am very much impressed with the many advantages it has over any method that has come within my knowledge. I at first thought your claims for it were entirely too extravagant and they could not stand the test when practically made. I no longer doubt the efficacy of your treatment when judiciously administered. The rationality of the treatment is in keeping with the results."

JOHN DEBO,
Five cases. No death. Texas, Kentucky.

"During the epidemic in this city in 1892, I lost months of valuable time and nearly lost my life from the dread disease, hence you need not ask me why I am interested in anything that will abort it."

ROBERT C. BEATTIE,
Fifteen cases. No death. Pittsburgh, Penna.

"Your plan is a great improvement on the old style of doing. I have not had one death since I began it. I have had some cases that seemed very unpromising, but all came through in good shape. I have had cases enough to test the treatment thoroughly and thank you for bringing it to my notice." *Ibid.*

"It gives me great pleasure to answer in the highest praise of the abortive treatment of typhoid fever. Before using it I took charge of a case with apprehension and

dread, now it is with pleasure. I assure my patients a speedy and safe recovery. I treated twelve cases of undisputed typhoid fever, about the same number of typhoid malarial fever, four cases of malignant malarial congestion and one case of membranous croup, and in every instance successfully. In all but one or two tymanites was slightly developed; I had no hemorrhage at all. I would as soon think of treating malaria without quinine as to treat typhoid fever without *this* treatment. In fact I regard it as more certain than quinine for malaria. It is superb."

"It takes from the physician that all-absorbing care and anxiety for the patient, that formerly was his, while using the old-time methods of treatment. Last fall in this locality, pernicious malaria was more common than I have ever seen it before and typhoid fever was very plentiful; but thanks to the Woodbridge treatment, I did not lose a patient from either disease. Typhoid fever usually ran its course in from ten to fourteen days."

BERRY BOWEN,
Dukedom, Tenn.

Thirty-one cases. One death.

Gentlemen: You have heard the strongest passages of every adverse criticism of the "abortive treatment of typhoid fever" of which I have any knowledge—whether spoken in debate, published in medical journals, or written to me in personal letters, by any physician who has used or has pretended to use it. You have heard also a few brief excerpts from a very few of the many hundreds of highly commendatory reports in my possession.

The method which I have advised for the treatment of typhoid fever is founded upon the theory that all of the diseases in which it is truly applicable are caused or at least accompanied by, a germ whose toxins are dangerous or injurious to man, and it is dependent for its results upon the great principle of antisepsis which has made modern surgery possible. In theory it is rational and scientific and

these reports show that in practice it will bear the most crucial tests.

These reports deal with 5,449 cases, 105 of which ended fatally. (One other patient died one month after having been discharged convalescent, from tuberculosis; another two months after discharge from debility; and another six weeks after, from pre-existing bowel trouble). This is a death rate of less than two per cent.

It is unfortunate for the abortive treatment of typhoid fever that those who use it soon acquire a reputation which results in their being called to see a large number of cases after less skillful practitioners have exhausted their resources and after fatal complications or sequelæ have supervened. Therefore, there are included in these statistics a large number of deaths that should by rights be excluded.

Thus of the 105 deaths, nine died within forty-eight hours after the physician who instituted the treatment was called. In many instances the physician first saw the patient after the appearance of intestinal hemorrhage or other alarming conditions.

Several deaths are known to have occurred in cases in which the physician, after having treated the patient for days or weeks by some other method, had realized that a fatal termination was imminent and who then adopted, this method, or some part of it, as a *dernier resort.*

As a large number of reports have been received since this paper was read, the statistics are corrected up to date and now stand as follows:

Number of cases treated, 9,177; number of deaths, 173. This is a death rate of 1.88 per cent. The average duration of illness in 5,543 cases which recovered, is 12.7 days this (being all the cases in which it is given). Of the cases that recovered forty-two were complicated with pneumonia, 105 had intestinal hemorrhage, thirty-seven were pregnant women, four of whom miscarried and recovered and two died. Of these 9,177 cases 9,004 recovered, and of

these latter, clinical charts or temperature records of 558 cases have been submitted, of these 513 had a temperature of 103 or above; and 358 of 104 or above; 146 of 105 or above; and 18 of 106 or above; during the first week of treatment. 368 of these cases had a temperature of 103 or above; 250 of 104 or above; 100 of 105 or above; and twelve of 106 or above, when they came under the care of the physician who instituted this treatment and reported the cases.

Of all the cases which had extremely high temperatures, 105 or above, during the first week of treatment and recovered, the duration of illness is given in 87, the average being 13 and 4-7 days, and this includes several cases in which the duration was prolonged by grave complications.

If these are representative cases, the gravity of the lesions and excessively high temperatures during the first week indicate that either the epidemics or outbreaks of typhoid fever in which they occurred were of unusual severity or that the observers have had more than their share of "bad cases."

Contrast these results with the statistics that have been given by the best authorities, viz.: fifteen to seventeen per cent. of deaths. (During our civil war, there occurred 34,543 deaths out of 148,760 cases of typhoid, typho-malarial, and common continued fevers, a death rate of 23.22 per cent.) and an average duration of forty-two days illness, three per cent. of relapses and sixty to eighty per cent. of miscarriages among pregnant women.

It may be argued (and with apparent justice), that an average duration of twelve and seven-tenths days of illness and a death rate of one and eighty-eight one-hundreths per cent. from typhoid fever under this treatment is not a complete fulfilment of the promises that have been made for it, but it should be observed that a large majority of all of the deaths of which full data are given, were in cases in which the treatment was instituted late in the course of the dis-

ease, in those in which complications were present when it was instituted or in which it was not properly carried out. In only thirteen of the 173 deaths in which the reports seem to show that proper treatment was instituted during the first week of the disease, has death resulted. It should be remembered that the opinion that death or protracted illness are unnecessary consequences of the disease is based on the hypothesis that there is an early stage of typhoid fever in which, if proper treatment be properly applied, it may always be aborted. *The value of abortive treatment* should be measured not by the statistics of the cases treated at all stages of the disease, by all kinds of modifications of the method, but by the results obtainable by its careful and scientific application at the earliest possible moment of the attack.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. John McCurdy, Youngstown, O.—I will take the time of the Society just a minute. I will say that perhaps I was one of the first to accept Dr. Woodbridge's treatment of typhoid fever. I think I know something of the disease, having had it myself and having practiced four years in the army. I did not like the treatment when I first tried it. I will say that I now consider it better than any other single treatment I have used, but I cannot go so far as Dr. Woodbridge and say I do not lose patients. I have lost some patients and I expect to lose others. I have modified the treatment somewhat on account of the exigencies that came up. This discovery has friends and enemies. Many laugh at the treatment because they have not given it a trial, and many because they would condemn anything new. But there is not an intelligent practitioner in this room who does not treat typhoid fever on the general plan that Dr. Woodbridge has suggested. Very few perhaps use his exact prescription, but most of you use a modified form of it, as I do. Therefore, I say the doctor has put us on a plan of treating typhoid fever which was not well established before. There are a great many who claim to have discovered America, but sensible and

honest people say Columbus discovered America; and so while we do not accept *in toto* Dr. Woodbridge's plan, we do say he was the first to positively carry out this treatment. Therefore. I believe Dr. Woodbridge deserves a great deal of credit, for pointing out and persisting in the plan he now expounds.

Remarks by Dr. Jenner, Dayton, O.—I would like to add my testimony to that of the gentleman who just preceded me. Although I do not follow Dr. Woodbridge's treatment just as laid down by him, I acknowledge that I follow the idea he has given, and I must bear testimony that it has had in my hands, (although I have not had as large experience as most of you), wonderful results. I have not only cured typhoid fever, but I can testify that I have *aborted* typhoid fever.

Dr. L. B. Tuckerman, Cleveland.—I do not desire to criticize Dr. Woodbridge's treatment, but my impression is that under any treatment of typhoid fever there will be occasional deaths. We think we have a pretty good record in St. Alexis Hospital. Of the almost 300 cases we have had there in the last three years, largely brought in in the third week of the disease, many moribund when brought there and some dying soon after being brought in, we have lost only 13 cases. We use calomel, when it is indicated, and other intestinal antiseptics. But, gentlemen, there is more to typhoid fever than antisepsis of the intestine. Three cases of typhoid fever have been examined in this city in the last three years, in which the typhoid bacillus has been found in the meninges of the brain, and no intestinal antisepsis is going to remove bacilli from the meninges of the brain. Those bacilli were in the meninges of the brain in the earlier stage of the disease, as shown by the clinical symptoms. Then there is a case reported here in the Cleveland Medical Gazette, in which there were circulating in the blood streptococci and the typhoid bacillus. Intestinal antisepsis will not reach them. That is not saying intestinal antisepsis is not the proper thing, for it is the proper thing, but not the whole thing, even with it you will lose patients. In the majority of cases, by the time the patient is fairly sick, the baccilli are well beyond the intestine.

Remarks by Dr. Charles S. Chamberlin, Kinsman. —I suppose it is generally accepted that typhoid fever cannot be aborted, yet I wish to state one case briefly. The patient was a woman of about thirty-six years her surroundings were extremely unsanitary. She lived in a hovel on the edge of a quite abrupt hill, and from the rear door there were steps that descended several feet, and at the foot of the stair there was a spring, the basin of which was about 5 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep and filled with water. The case occurred in the fall when the water was ice cold. At about 11:00 o'clock the case was seen by her attendants for the last time that night, and in the morning it was discovered she was missing. After sometime she was found lying at the foot of these steps. It was several years ago and I have not the exact data, but I think it was about the tenth day. I do not think there could have been a mistake in the diagnosis. The temperature had been ranging high. She had, while delirious, found her way out of the house and fallen down the steps into this spring. She finally managed to scramble out of it, and when she was found at 7 o'clock the next morning she seemed to be moribund. It took a long time and persistent effort before any appearance of life could be restored. And yet that patient was well within one week. There was no more fever from that time. It was the end of the disease.

Remarks by Dr. C. F. Hoover, Cleveland.—In view of the remarks and the possibility of aborting typhoid fever, I think there has been a strong effort to twist the diagnosis to fit the pill. I do not think any practitioner feels so helpless as when trying to differentiate between typhoid fever and miliary tuberculosis and several; other fevers, probably intestinal in origin. The other argument to lift the so-called "Woodbridge treatment" out of the realm of empiricism and place it on a scientific basis is the statement that its value is that of intestinal antisepsis. I do not think there is much evidence in favor of this. It has been demonstrated to be impossible to diminish the number or modify the bacilli in the intestinal tract by any of the intestinal antiseptics. Until the author can place the diagnosis of typhoid fever on a more positive basis, the right to place many of the so-called aborted cases under the head of typhoid must remain in question. Many such

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